

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET
Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services
February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Seventh Plymouth Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Seventh Plymouth Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.3% (435) reside in the Seventh Plymouth Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (82) of Seventh Plymouth Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. **Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.**

- In FY 2001, 73.1% of admissions from the Seventh Plymouth Representative District were male and 26.9% were female.
- Over 60.9% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 91.7% of admissions were white non-Latino, 1.8% were black non-Latino, 3.6% were Latino, 0.2% were Asians, and 2.5% were other racial categories.
- 55.8% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 23.2% were married, and 14.4% reported not to be married now.
- 21.8% of admissions had less than high school education, 57.4% completed high school, and 20.6% had more than high school education.
- 49.4% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 4.1% of those admitted were homeless.
- 9.2% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

- Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Seventh Plymouth Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1							
Annual Admissions by Substance Used							
FY 1995 – FY 2001							
Seventh Plymouth Representative District							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	284	257	67	59	31	36	28
FY '96	279	247	71	62	28	30	28
FY '97	376	338	96	61	31	40	22
FY '98	430	374	116	93	42	61	42
FY '99	381	320	103	92	58	97	71
FY '00	453	383	132	113	47	102	78
FY '01	435	371	131	100	48	88	73

- Since FY 1996, residents of Seventh Plymouth Representative District reported an increase across all the drug categories.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting heroin use more than doubled, and, alcohol use increased by 44%, marijuana by 95%, cocaine by 69%, and crack use by 54%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

- Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Seventh Plymouth Representative District.

Table 2 Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
District	63.4 %	17.2%	6.4%	6.4%	0.4%
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%

- While marijuana as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was level with the State average, alcohol and cocaine as a primary drug was higher, and heroin and crack was lower within your District.